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BUDGET INTRODUCED IN COUNCIL

Balance Between Revenue And Recurrent Spending

Estimated \$16,000,000
From Inland Revenue

English Rivers In Flood

London, Mar. 12.
Rivers are rising fast and thousands of acres of low lying land are already deep in flood water after the warm weather wave had melted rapidly the snow accumulated during the recent "ice age."

The River Medway in Kent and the Avon in Wiltshire have reached their highest levels in 20 years and are still rising. After the Avon burst its banks during the night, streets in Salisbury, cathedral city of 25,000 people were flooded and the police warned householders to take their furniture to upstairs rooms.

Sandbags and piles of hay have been dumped in the main street ready to block off houses and shops if the water rises further.

Towns in the Thames Valley are prepared for flooding and the river is already up to road level for many miles. At Windsor, the Thames is already three feet above normal and is expected to rise higher still when the huge volume of water sweeping down from the Cotswold hills and smaller streams reaches the lower lying land.

The Air Ministry forecast today further slight falls of snow in England.—Reuter.

U.S. Ship Hits Mine

New York, Mar. 13.
The American Export Lines' 6,597-ton freighter "Exanthia" struck a mine off the island of Pianosa, south of Leghorn, Italy, but that no casualties among the crew members were reported.

In Genoa, however, port authorities said only six of the "Exanthia's" crew of 44 were known to have been saved. The Italian news agency, Ansa, added that semaphore signals received from Cao Serra, on the island of Elba, disclosed that there were dead and wounded aboard the wrecked ship.

John F. Gahan, American Export Lines' Vice-President, said he was notified that 27 members of the crew landed on Pianosa and an "indefinite number" landed on Elba.—Associated Press.

Bligh Of "Bounty" Controversy

London, Mar. 12.
The controversy over Captain William Bligh, whose turbulent career in the Royal Navy was highlighted by the mutiny of the "Bounty" late in the 18th Century, continued today, 130 years after his death.

The newest chapter in the Bligh legend was started when a New South Wales agent in London, J. M. Tully, wrote the Sydney (Australia) City Council and said Bligh's tomb in Lambeth churchyard had been damaged by bomb blast and appeared forlorn and forgotten.

Sydney suggested that Bligh's tomb and all be removed to Australia, where he had served as Governor-General and was buried. The Rector of Lambeth, the Rev. Henry Henley, told Sydney to keep his hands off Bligh's remains.

"I would have thought that before these people did any thing they would have got in touch with this," he said. "If Sydney cares to restore a grave, that would be very nice. As for removing the tomb and the contents to Syd-

The increases in taxation already introduced and the proposals for direct taxation now to be brought before this Council, the effect of which is reflected in the revenue figures, has resulted in the attainment of a balance between revenue and recurrent expenditure. With the proposed issue of a loan to finance necessary rehabilitation expenditure of a non-recurrent character, we shall no longer be dependent on His Majesty's Government insofar as the future is concerned," said Mr. C.G.S. Follows, Financial Secretary, at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

He was moving the first reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1947-48, covering a sum not exceeding \$109,488,433. Highlights from his speech included:—Revenue in the past year has been more buoyant than expected, the estimates provide for a surplus of \$351,317 for 1947-48; a token figure of \$16,000,000 has been inserted in respect of revenue from the Inland Revenue (Earnings & Profits) Ordinance—the so-called "Income Tax."

Other points included an initial grant of \$1,500,000 to the Municipal Government; provision for a school meals service at a cost of \$1,320,000; a token contribution of \$250,000 to the War Memorial Funds and the ear-marking of about \$60,000,000 from loan to finance rehabilitation expenditure during 1947-48.

Moving the reading of the Bill, Mr. Follows said:—"I would in the first place express my regret that circumstances have compelled me to move the first reading of this Appropriation Bill before the actual printed Estimates are in the hands of Honourable Members. It is necessary in these matters to work to a programme as much inconsequence results if the budget is not dealt with before the beginning of the financial year to which it relates."

"When today was tentatively fixed for the first reading there was every reason to suppose that the printing of the Estimates would be completed by the end of the first week in March. As Honourable Members are aware there is no Government Printing Office and although the firm undertaking the work made valiant efforts to complete it to schedule they just failed to make up the time lost by unfortunate delays at an earlier stage. I am, however, circulating to Honourable Members a detailed explanatory Memorandum on the Estimates and hope that this may compensate to some degree for the delay in the delivery of the printed copies of the Estimates themselves. There is every hope that the latter will be in the hands of Honourable Members before the weekend."

"With this introduction I will now touch briefly on the position at the end of the present financial year before turning to the Estimates for the year which is still before us."

Original Estimates Exceeded
"As Honourable Members fully realise, a large element of guesswork necessarily entered

into the preparation of the Estimates for 1946-47. Confronted by conditions which differed vastly from those obtaining in 1941 and after a gap of 3½ years, there were no standards of comparison on which to base the actual results of the year's working which will differ considerably from those which were anticipated when the Estimates were framed."

"At that time it only seemed probable that the revenue for the year would amount to \$51,308,200. In the event, Revenue has been more buoyant than could reasonably have been foreseen after the displacement caused by a prolonged period of enemy occupation."

"Then, in accordance with the recommendations of the Taxation Committee, various new taxes and increases in existing taxation were introduced towards the end of 1946. These two factors together have resulted in the original revenue figure greatly exceeded and it is anticipated that the final figure will be approximately \$78,000,000."

"The approved estimate of recurrent expenditure for 1946-47 was \$90,077,129 with special expenditure and Public Works Extraordinary amounting to an additional \$77,777,447. This made a total of \$167,854,576 and the anticipated deficit was thus \$110,546,276."

Total Spending
"In actual fact, there have been considerable savings in a number of directions, particularly in regard to special expenditure as owing to delays in manufacture new equipment ordered has not been delivered during the financial year. It is not possible to give an accurate total expenditure figure as information on which this could be based is only available in relation to local expenditure."

"A great deal of expenditure is taking place in London for the purchase of new equipment and detailed accounts are very much in arrears. It will be appreciated that the settlement by the Crown Agents of a large claim of which this Government has no knowledge, or the delivery, say, of new rolling stock for the railway to the value of several million dollars would completely upset any estimate of actual expenditure which may be attempted and I am afraid therefore that I cannot go further at the moment than to say that the total expenditure up to the 31st March is unlikely to exceed \$90,000,000 for recurrent and \$40,000,000 for Special Expenditure."

"These figures may be a good deal lower if expenditure in London during the last few months has been below the anticipated figure. However, assuming that the above figures represent the approximate position the deficit on the year's working should be in the region of \$62,000,000."

Tanker Breaks In Two

Honolulu, Mar. 13.
A tanker, the "Fort Dearborn", bound from San Francisco to Shanghai with 100,000 barrels of Diesel oil, sent out an SOS today, saying she had broken in two approximately 800 miles northwest of Honolulu.

Six ships and a navy search plane were despatched to the rescue of the ship with 43 men aboard.

A general message was sent to all ships within a 500 mile radius of the "Fort Dearborn" to converge at the scene.

The U.S.S. "Tyngham" is reported to be within 195 miles of the "Dearborn" and should reach the stricken ship first.

At least five other ships said they were proceeding to the scene from greater distances. These included the freighter "Bold Eagle", which relayed the "Dearborn's" distress call to "Globe Wireless."

The "Dearborn" was the thirteenth ship built at Henry Kaiser shipyard in Portland, Oregon. Her cargo was loaded by the Associated Oil Company for navy delivery.—Associated Press.

Halves Sighted
Honolulu, Mar. 13.
A Navy search plane today sighted both halves of the "Fort Dearborn."

The bow section appeared to be sinking but the stern section is riding well in the heavy seas with many or all of the crew of 42 clustered in that section. No survivors were seen on the bow or in the water.—United Press.

Ta Kung Pao Suspended

Nanking, Mar. 13.
One of Nanking's leading morning papers, the Ta Kung Pao, has been ordered by the Chinese Government to suspend publication indefinitely on grounds that one month ago it published an "incorrect" contributed article.

In revealing this, a representative of the paper said that the article formed only the pretext for the order to close, adding: "Behind this is the more important fact that some people in the Government want to gain a greater control over publication of the paper."

Other sources interpreted the suspension as a manifestation of the conflict which is alleged to be developing between the "C.C. clique"—extreme Right-wingers—and the Political Science Group—Liberal—of the Kuomintang.

According to a member of the Ta Kung Pao, the suspension order came from the "highest Government authorities" and takes effect tomorrow.

The offending article stated that a worker in the Finance Ministry committed suicide because of the small pay he received and the difficult conditions under which Government officials must live. This article later proved incorrect and the Government charged the newspaper with irresponsibility, the staff member added.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

A ridge of moderately high pressure extends from the Sea of Japan across the Eastern Sea along the China coast. A small depression is moving ENE across the northern part of the Yellow Sea; and pressure remains moderately low over Western China.

Today's Forecast: Moderate E & SE winds, partly cloudy, mild.

Temperature: 68.8 deg. F. minimum; 87.6 deg. F. maximum; 11 deg. F. wind.

Rainfall: Nil. Total since January 1—186.4 mm. as against an average of 104.5 mm.

Wind: S.W. 10 to 15 m.p.h. 10 to 15 m.p.h. 10 to 15 m.p.h.

SOVIET CANCER CLAIM

Moscow, Mar. 12.
The "Izvestia" today reported that Marshal Stalin had called on two Soviet scientists, Khruva and Roskin, to abandon all routine projects and devote themselves entirely to cancer research.

The "Izvestia" added that the two scientists had discovered a new substance "deadly to cancer" growth and yet entirely harmless to the patient.—Reuter.

Anarchy In Formosa

Nanking, Mar. 13.
Anarchy rules Formosa, except the capital Taipei, which is practically a dead city. Chen Pi-sheng, leader of the Formosan delegation, told the press on his return for a brief air trip to the island.

He said the delegation were confined to their hotel upon arrival at Taipei on March 11. Even Ho Han-ching, a member of the Control Yuan, who accompanied the delegation, was told by the police to keep off the streets for his own personal safety.

The authorities forbade the delegation to take from the city copies of the official newspaper, which contained a report that more than 200 Formosan leaders of various professions are still in jail, while 20 Formosan students were either arrested or killed.

It said the rural areas were in a state of confusion and sporadic fighting continued at Hwallien, Taichung and other major towns.—Associated Press.

War Talk In U.S.

Washington, Mar. 13.
Screaming "wartime" headlines in the United States press today told the American people of President Truman's challenge to the Soviet Union in his speech to Congress yesterday, calling for material aid to Greece and Turkey to guarantee their freedom and integrity.

Headlines in black type told of his demand that Congress support him in blocking the expansion of Communism and totalitarianism throughout the Middle East and Europe.

The possibility of an eventual threat of war with the Soviet Union became today for the first time the subject for open discussion in Congressional circles as a result of the speech.

Democratic Senator MacCarran declared: "If we go into Greece and Turkey it means eventual war," but Republican leader Senator Robert Taft said: "Whether our intervention in Greece tends to make war with Russia more or less probable depends on many circumstances."—Reuter.

10-YEAR LIMIT ON PRESIDENTS

Washington, Mar. 13.
The Senate, sitting a night session last night, approved a constitutional amendment limiting future presidents to no more than 10 years in the White House, including only two full four-year elected terms in office.

Thirteen Democrats joined 40 Republicans to vote limitation, while 23 Democrats but no Republicans voted against, thus giving the amendment 53 more than the required two-thirds.—United Press.

EXPLOSION ON MOTORSHIP

Genoa, Mar. 13.
Two heavy explosions aboard the American motorship Edmund Farthing at her dock here today were reported to have killed one man and injured ten. The crew of 60 left the ship in flames.

The bow of the vessel was badly damaged. No immediate report on the cause of the blasts is available.—Associated Press.

ON OTHER PAGES

Page Two: Jap. Account of Battle of Honshu.
Page Three: Women and Jury Service.
Page Four: Income Tax and the Budget.
Page Five: Memorial to the President.

SHARP WARNING TO RUSSIA

Washington, Mar. 12.
President Truman today warned the Soviet Union that the United States "cannot allow" Russia to force changes in the present political division of the world by coercion and Communist infiltration.

He asked Congress to give political guarantee of their freedom and integrity to Turkey and Greece in face of Soviet pressure and to authorize the expenditure of \$400,000,000 to back the warning and guarantee in aiding those countries.

Although the Soviet Union was never mentioned by President Truman by name, this was how both Congressional and official circles interpreted the solemn speech which he delivered to a rarely convened joint assembly of both Houses of Congress in an atmosphere of tense diplomatic crisis, heightened by Russia's recall of her ambassadors to London, Washington and Paris.

Denouncing the methods used by the Soviet Union to impose totalitarian regimes against their will and in violation of the Yalta agreement in Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria, and other countries, President Truman used the strongest language directed against another great power since the end of the war.

Observers here recalled the warnings which President Roosevelt addressed to Hitler before the outbreak of World War Two.

President Truman said that the same issues were at stake as in the war with Germany and Japan and he appeared to be placing the methods used by Soviet foreign policy in its neighboring countries in the same category as those used by Germany and Japan. Similar language was used by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in denouncing the Soviet aggressive policy during the Russian-Finnish war of 1939-1940.

But what gave President Truman's words special significance today was that this time the President of the United States was not merely commenting but was asking Congress to take immediate and resolute legislative action to block Russia's aggressive and expanding foreign policy in a specific part of the world.

Moreover, the legislators had been made fully aware in private meetings between President Truman and Congressional leaders that they were not only being asked to back his words with hard cash to the tune of \$400,000,000, but were faced with the momentous political commitment of guaranteeing the freedom and integrity of both Middle Eastern and European countries.

Bilateral alliances and automatic guarantees of point military aid were also discussed. (Continued on Page 5 Col. 5)

Earlier today an automobile was stolen in Jaffa—the usual occurrence before an Irgun raid. There was nothing to indicate how the Irgunists managed to infiltrate the martial law cordon.

As they entered the bank the robbers ordered the staff to hold their hands and close window shutters. Then several of the band rifled the bank's strong rooms.

A police constable guarding the Magistrate's Court in the same building telephoned the police. However by the time the police arrived the Irgunists had escaped.

Military raiders today discovered an arms cache in the cellar of a house within the Measheari martial law area of Jerusalem. A score of Jews were detained.—United Press.

Jerusalem, Mar. 13.
Eight masked Irgun Zvai Leumi extremists armed with tommy-guns, and pistols, held up the Ashral Bank in the centre of Tel-Aviv at noon today and escaped with \$15,000.

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING
SATURDAY, 15th March 1947

(Postponed from Saturday, 8th March 1947)

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through numbers (8 Races—\$16) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurer, 1st Floor Exchange Building, also tickets for the Special Cash Sweep (\$200) on the last race.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10 including tax are obtainable through the Secretary upon the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurer's Comptroller's Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. Both Offices at 1st floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Bookmakers, the Time men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

Any persons found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the enclosure.

By ORDER

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

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Traffic
Accident
On Ferry

An unusual traffic accident, in which a sailor on board the vehicular ferry "Man Xiong" was knocked out by a car had a sequel when Saijaval Khan, the driver, was fined \$250 by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida in Central yesterday for driving without due care and caution.

A second charge, of causing bodily harm, was withdrawn by the Police. S. I. Hidden prosecuted, while the driver was defended by Mr. A. C. Arculli.

Lee Pui, sailor, said that as the ferry approached the wharf, waiting to get a line ashore, when he was knocked unconscious by a car. As a result of an injury to his knee, he had not been able to resume work.

Saijaval Khan said that he had been driving a car for 20 years. He started up the engine of the car as the ferry approached the wharf; it had no hand-brake and he did not realize it was in gear.

Mr. Arculli submitted Khan had no case to answer, as he was not actually driving the car in the full sense of the term. The Magistrate disagreed, saying that once the engine was put into motion and defendant put his hand on gear-lever or wheel it was sufficient evidence of driving.

Warning To
Medical
Practitioners

The Medical Board of Hong Kong are desirous of drawing the attention of all registered medical practitioners in Hong Kong to the fact that in recent months, notices, notifications, reports, etc., which registered medical practitioners are bound by law to give or may be, from time to time, called upon or requested to give, have been wrongly issued.

The Medical Board are also desirous of warning registered medical practitioners that any such practitioner who shall be shown to have signed or given under his name and authority any such certificate, notification, report, or document of kindred character, which is untrue, misleading, improper, is liable to have his name erased from the Medical Register.

Set Without
Licence

Lai Ting-yuek was fined \$2,000 or four months' hard labour, and Yu Chek-tung \$250 or one month's imprisonment, when they were convicted by Mr. Latimer yesterday of the possession of a radio-communication set without licence, and operating the set at 20 Hillwood Road, first floor, on March 11.

According to the prosecution, the set was used for the transmission and receiving of commercial messages to and from Canton and Pouchow.

In another case, So Yuk-ho, female, was fined \$1,000 for similar offences at 97 Fuk Wai Street, second floor, on March 12.

Both sets were ordered to be confiscated to the Postmaster General.

Eastern Cargo
Delays

Road and rail traffic dislocation due to the severe weather has resulted in considerable quantities of cargo for the Far East arriving at the London Dock too late for the ships which were to carry it abroad, according to advices received by Hong Kong importers.

In one instance, 30 railway wagon-loads arrived a week after the ship had sailed.

Shortage of labour at the docks at Home has further curtailed loading. Stevedoring companies have been hard pressed in their endeavours to avoid split consignments.

POLICE OFFICER
TO WED

The forthcoming weddings are announced: David George Hong, son, Merchant, Hong Kong, to Miss Lily Yang of the same address; Sub-Inspector Louis Chan Sew of 3 Stafford Road, 1st floor, to Miss Wong Shau Fong, Teacher, Kowloon Tong School.

A fine of \$100, or one month's hard labour, was imposed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida at Central yesterday on George Pang, 32, hospital dresser of the Stanley Prison, for attempting to bring in \$214.16 contrary to Prison regulations. According to Prison regulations, officers going on duty must hand over all personal articles, including money, to the officer at the gate. Pang, however, did not do so.

Engineers
Store Theft

William Maher, who had previously pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny of 376 pieces of corrugated iron sheets from the Engineers Store, Base Depot on Jan. 4, was fined \$150, or six weeks' hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday.

His two accomplices, Yeung Hing and Li Tak-hung, formerly attached to the Hong Kong Chinese Training Coy., were sentenced to two months' hard labour to date from the date of their arrest, which meant their immediate release.

Lui Kwai, metal dealer, was discharged. The conclusion of the case was pointed out that that did not deprive Lui of his partner in taking civil action against the man on the grounds of utilising the firm's chop on a private deal.

Maher and Lui Kwai were defended by Mr. Marcus da Silva, while Mr. A. Sutherland Russell appeared for Li Tak-hung. Mr. J. Clifford (Crown Counsel), assisted by DSI J. W. MacDonald White, prosecuted.

Before passing sentence, His Worship said that he had come to the conclusion that there was more criminality than criminality in the first accused.

"Unfortunately, I have to take a serious view of the case," went on His Worship, "but will give the first accused the option of a fine of \$150 or six weeks' hard labour. His mother will also have to sign a bond for \$500 for his good behaviour for 12 months."

The \$800 found on Yeung and Li was, on the application of Mr. Clifford, ordered to be donated to the Poor Box.

STOLE BOMB
DETONATORS

Three months' hard labour was imposed on an Chuen, 21-year-old male, of 31 Wanchai Road, by Mr. d'Almeida at Central yesterday when he was found guilty of the larceny of 20 aerial bomb detonators from Lyemun Barracks on Mar. 11.

When defendant was found in possession of the detonators, he said that he had thought the detonators were going to be thrown into the sea so he had taken them away. He admitted that he had not been given permission to take them, but he thought they were not wanted.

Chan On Kwan, 33, 140, Connaught Road Central was found guilty by Mr. H. G. Shelden, K.C., at Central yesterday of trying to export without licence 16 cases of paper, 2 cases of hair combs, 6 cases of Scott's Emulsion, 4 cases of soap, 2 sacks of Chinese medicine, and 6 sacks of soda.

Readers' Letters

Income Tax

Sir,—I am pleased to see that the local press are on the war-path over the burning question of the proposed Income Tax. We all know that Government simply cannot open new avenues of revenue to meet the huge deficit but the problem is one that can be solved quite easily by indirect taxation.

By insisting upon Income Tax, Government create a hornets nest as under the peculiar position in which Hong Kong is placed, this can most definitely not be operated in an equitable manner. More than this I make bold to say that the imposition of Income Tax will only start up a new "rocket" in Hong Kong and I leave it to the imagination of your readers to figure out how this can come about.

In an earlier letter I suggested various methods of raising revenue and I will now expound on the Stamp Tax which I suggested. At the present time the law demands a ten cent revenue stamp to be affixed on all receipts over \$20. Does it not seem ridiculous that on a business of \$20.10 you have to stamp out 10 cents for revenue stamps and the same amount is only asked to cover a transaction amounting to a million dollars?

The main object of Income Tax is to make those who can afford it but there are many loopholes. Stamp tax will get everyone, is almost foolproof and something one can calculate on when negotiating any business.

Transfer Deeds covering shares continuously pass hands on Black transfers and providing the scrip in a name considered reliable, the shares are not transferred but used as a trading counter. By imposing stamp tax on each transaction Government will be so much the richer.

We are to be given a Municipal form of Government but the price asked is one which I must confess I would not voluntarily like to pay in any more civilised days. I might be inclined to cry out "Give Us Liberty or Give Us Death." Still we are supposed to be living in an age of democracy and having been promised by the Atlantic Charter the Free Press, why not give test to these promises?

—S. L. (Unofficial Representative in the Legislative Council)

Income Tax

Sir,—As I write this I assume that the Bill commonly known as "the Budget" will have been read a first time in the Legislative Council. I did not read the details published in your issue yesterday, nor have I any suggestions to make about the Inland Revenue Ordinance, 1947.

Two points come to mind. One is how the Colony's expenditure is applied and spent. The other concerns an old thought as to how to be economical.

The first point bears on the attitude taken by the Unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Last year, when the Budget was before the Council, they one and all refrained from criticising the estimates of expenditure; and it seemed the right thing to do then. Now that so-called income tax is to be levied I suggest to the Unofficial members, that the estimates of expenditure be closely scrutinised.

The second point may bring embarrassment. Why should Hong Kong, at public expense, continue to provide for everybody physically capable of getting here? An old resident I feel aggrieved when people from adjacent China say that it is worth going to Hong Kong "because one has only to become a hawker in order to earn a fair living. Before the Pacific War Hong Kong had a large number of refugees and yet a scheme to restrict entry into the Colony was in force. Why, not now?

At present there is supervision over all persons entering Hong Kong except those of Chinese race. Even British subjects (who are not of Chinese race) cannot come in as easily as persons of Chinese race who are Chinese nationals.

We do not need a population larger than that existing in December, 1941. If Hong Kong is attractive, it should be made accessible to those who wish to bring in their families. Otherwise, why are the gates to be kept shut?

—W. P. C.

JAPANESE ACCOUNT OF
WONGNEICHONG BATTLE

An artillery battery stationed north of the Happy Valley Race Course inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese forces attacking the Wong-Nel-Chong Gap area between Dec. 19 and 21, 1941, it was revealed yesterday at No. 5 War Crimes Court, when the trial of Major-General Shoji Toshishige, on a charge of being concerned in the ill-treatment of prisoners taken in the area, continued yesterday.

Shoji's account of the operations of his unit was read into the Court records. He revealed that by the evening of Dec. 20 he had already sustained 800 casualties and had to inform a liaison office from Japanese H.Q. of the fact when ordered to prepare an attack on Leighton Hill.

The Shoji account also revealed the fact that Japanese Divisional H.Q. on Dec. 20 lost contact with one of the three regiments taking part in the attack and had been informed that another (Shoji's regiment) was annihilated, while the third reported such heavy opposition both from artillery and British troops that it had been unable to get through to its objective.

In a second sworn statement read into the Court records, Shoji claimed that his unit had only taken about 37 prisoners at Wong-Nel-Chong Gap, and that he had supervised their departure to Divisional H.Q. Informing them personally that he had ordered there should be no ill-treatment. These were men, taken at the storming of Canadian H.Q. and of one fox-hole; he claimed that his unit had taken no other prisoners.

The Court visited, in the course of yesterday afternoon, the Wong-Nel-Chong Gap area, accompanied by a number of prosecution witnesses and by accused and another Japanese officer.

The first witness called yesterday was Ian Philip Tanworth, who said that he was a Lieutenant in the H.K.V.D.C. in December, 1941. At 4 a.m. on Dec. 19, he had joined a Royal Scots unit on an attack on the Wong-Nel-Chong area which was repulsed by the enemy. About 9 o'clock that night the unit launched a second attack in the course of which he was separated from the rest of the troops and made his way to a shelter at the top of Blue Pool Road just before the junction with Wong-Nel-Chong Gap Road.

Here he found several wounded, among them his commanding

Not Seen Again

A pair of white pants was hoisted up at the top of the trench but heavy mortar fire continued to be directed at the position. After dawn, an Indian at the end of a long rope came into the trench through a connecting trench and indicated that all were to go out. Witness was the first to step out and met a Japanese officer, who smacked him across the face.

There were about 15 wounded inside who were unable to walk and he told the Japanese officer of this. The only one to be taken out was Col. Walker. He later learned from him that the Japanese officer had seen a Victory Medal on his chest and had evidently taken it for a Japanese decoration.

He never saw any of the wounded again. Most of them were Canadians. If they had been taken out and had received medical attention, about 50 per cent would probably have survived. Some had been wounded for as long as two days.

Those who came out were kept in the road until about 5 p.m., when they were divided into two groups, one of men who were not wounded and the other to be helped. A number of men were wounded and the other group to be helped. They were then led by Stanley Gap Road toward "Tyam." As soon as the party was out of sight of the place where they had been captured, the escort guard proceeded to beat up the prisoners and strip them of everything. They were marched about 1½ miles toward Tyam and were then stopped and led off the road into a valley. At this point a new guard took over.

Men Bayoneted

"We then proceeded down this hill again toward Tyam. Reservoir," witness continued, "after having gone about 200 yards the party was stopped and two or three of the walking wounded were detached and bayoneted on the spot. The party who had been helping them were joined up with the unwounded party. One of the people who was bayoneted was the Canadian Chinese chauffeur of the Brigadier. We then proceeded by Tyam Reservoir through Quarry Bay Road toward the reception centre at North Point.

The Prosecuting Officer, Major G. B. Puddlecombe, K.C., then read into the records two statements made by Shoji under caution:

Describing the operations of his unit in an unsworn statement, Shoji had said: "The 30th Regiment completed landing operations at about 2400 hours, Dec. 18th. I landed at a point about 600 yards east of North Point where I remained for about 30 minutes. The Div. H.Q. was to be established in the vicinity of the Takoo Docks. On arrival, a party for reconnaissance purpose under a Lieut. Unno was sent ahead.

"I proceeded south to the North Point Reservoir, arriving at about 0100 hours, Dec. 19th. At this point I was out of touch with all other units and owing to a heavy barrage passing overhead from the direction of Victoria Peak and Stanley, was compelled to advance and moving off at about 0240 hours, went south towards Wong-Nel-Chong Gap.

Jap. Losses

"At about 0330 hours, we came up with the remnants of the reconnaissance party, who informed us that Lieut. Unno was dead and that the pill boxes ahead were manned by Indian troops. It was then decided that a detail would have to be made, the main force passing to the right of the pill boxes, and No. 2 Battalion to go to the left and clear out the pill boxes round Jardines Lockout and then to make a rendezvous at the Wong-Nel-Chong Gap. This operation was successfully carried out, commencing at 0800 hours on the 19th. The reconnaissance was made at 0800 hours. At 0815 hours a few isolated units on Stanley Lockout opened up on the No. 1

Territories
Murder

Wan Shu-fong, who was charged together with Wan Ying-kuen and Chan Wing with the murder of Wan Ping, a farmer, at Hau China Village, Sai Kung, in September last, was unanimously found guilty by a jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday and sentenced by Mr. Justice Williams to death by hanging.

In returning their verdict against Wan Shu-fong, the jury added a strong recommendation for mercy.

Chan Wing was found not guilty by the jury and discharged. Earlier in the day, the first accused, Wan Ying-kuen, was discharged after Mr. Nigel had made a submission that the Crown had failed to make out a prima facie case against each one and every one of the three accused.

Mr. Justice Williams held that the second and third accused had a case to answer, but directed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of the first accused and this was done.

Mr. A. Lonsdale, assisted by DCI Mottram appeared for the Crown. All accused were represented by Mr. F. G. Nigel.

"During the fighting at Wong-Nel-Chong Gap, I was still out of touch with Div. H.Q. and at 1000 hours on Dec. 19, I sent Lt. Ito (Intelligence) to try and contact the 228th Regiment (Col. Dol), who should have been to the east of our lines.

"At 2400 hours (Dec. 19), I returned and reported that he had contacted the 228th left flank commander, whose troops were then resting and taking food, and that they would advance immediately after, no time was given, for which I scolded Ito; I also reported that the main body of the 228th had met such heavy opposition both from artillery and an attack by British troops that he had been unable to get through to Wong-Nel-Chong Gap.

800 Casualties

"Several groups (about 10 men in the east across my lines about daybreak on the morning of Dec. 20th, but the remainder of the regiment did not appear.

"On the afternoon of Dec. 20th I sent the Regimental Adjutant, Capt. Sekiya, to contact Maj. Gen. Ito; G.O.C., 38th Inf. Unit and Col. Dol. At about 1800 hours (Dec. 20) a Div. staff officer arrived and stated that the 228th and 229th had landed on the island, but after a time contact had been lost and still could not be made with the 228th.

"Div. H.Q. had been informed that my regiment (230th) had been annihilated and he had sent through to report on the position. He informed me that owing to my rear being exposed Div. H.Q. had sent reserves across the rear and I was to prepare an attack on Leighton Hill and when established there to relieve the reserve troops.

"I pointed out that I had sustained about 800 casualties and that my ammunition and food were low and there were no medical supplies. Capt. Sekiya returned at about 2100 hours on Dec. 20th, and reported that he had made contact with the 228th Infantry Unit (Maj. Gen. Ito) and the 228th (Col. Dol) which was about to advance on Mount Nicholson on my right flank, passing by Wong-Nel-Chong Gap, and that I was expected to be ready to assist in the attack. On the afternoon of Dec. 21st I was informed that the attack on Leighton Hill had been cancelled for my troops.

"From the night of Dec. 21st to the morning of Dec. 22nd I was assisted by troops from the 228th (Col. Dol) and until the date of the surrender by the enemy which took place about 1800 hours on Dec. 23rd I was assisted by units of Engineers and Artillery.

Orders To Guards

In a second sworn statement read to the Court, Shoji testified to a map he had marked showing the route assigned to him to get to the city of Victoria via Wong-Nel-Chong and Mount Nicholson, the two foxholes he had occupied on Dec. 19.30 and Dec. 21 respectively, and a point where he had found the dead body of a Canadian general officer. This officer appeared from the presence of a map to be a Canadian General H.Q. captured by the 228th

Bills Read
In Council

In Legislative Council yesterday the following Bills passed their first reading:—

(a) An Ordinance to amend further the Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936.

(b) The Suppression of Robbery Ordinance, 1947.

Passing the second and third reading without amendment was the Ordinance amending the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance, 1932.

The second and third reading of the Bill imposing a Tax on payments for services of dancing partners and a Tax on food sold and consumed in public dance-halls was deferred.

The Order for amendment of Court Fee under Bailiffs' Expenses from \$1.00 to \$4.00, was approved by Council.

Also receiving the approval of Council was a motion by the Hon. Attorney General for payment of ex gratia pensions to members of the Public Service of the Colony and to officers and dependents of Police officers.

COMING EVENTS

March 14—Ch. of Commerce committee meeting on Income Tax.

March 14—5.30 p.m. China Coast N. and E. Onn. Guild, farewell to Mr. J. Watson.

March 15—Races: Third Extra Meeting.

March 15—HKFC Dinner.

March 18—3 p.m. Wedding: Kowloon-Van Borgen.

March 21—7.30 p.m. HKRVR Informal Mass Night.

March 22—2.30 a.m. Bank of East Asia general meeting.

March 22—Races: Fourth Extra Meeting.

March 28—1.30 a.m. Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. annual meeting.

March 28—Chinese Estates Ltd. shareholders meeting, noon.

H.K.V.D.C. ORDERS

Orders by Lt.-Colonel E. J. R. Mitchell, OBE, ED, commanding H.K.V.D.C. Order No. 747, dated 18th March, 1947:

Duties: Captain J. Watson, G.M., the Devonshire Regiment, assumed the appointment of Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. w.e.f. 1st March, 1947. Vice Captain A. R. G. Morrison, 2 G.R.

Part 2 Orders No. 747—1. Arrivals: Pte. Barton J. F. (5 Dec. 46); 2. Strength-Deceased (14 Dec. 46); 3. Yanzheng V.A. No. 400 (4 Mar.); 3050 Pte. Way Wai No. 3 Coy. (4 Mar.).

CHILD SHOT

A four-year-old child, Li Wang-wah, was wounded in the left arm last night when an armed bandit, who was being pursued by foks of the Cheung Yik Kip Goldsmith Shop of No. 107 Johnston Road, opened fire at his pursuers. The bandit, who succeeded in obtaining two rings valued at about \$100 from the shop, succeeded in eluding his pursuers and escaped.

BANK DIVIDEND

At the Stockholders Meeting on 20th March, the Chartered Bank Directors will recommend a final dividend at the rate of 6% per annum subject to income tax, making ten per cent for year.

WIVES' LIST

The following names have been added to the wives' priority list:—22A—Ann, Niblock; 82H—Ethel Mary Davis.

toon of the 3rd Bn., 230th Regt. "The only prisoners, about 37, captured in Wong-Nel-Chong Gap, were taken by the Shoji Butai and before these prisoners were moved off to the Div. H.Q. I cautioned the escort," the statement continued.

"The caution was: (1) Any cases needing attention to be taken to hospital; (2) Cases to have first consideration and prisoners were not to be ill-treated; (3) A guard to be placed at head and rear of column; (4) Prisoners to be handed over only to Div. H.Q.; (5) Receipt to be obtained for the prisoners. These instructions were repeated to the prisoners by me in person. "After the fighting I visited a hospital where one of the prisoners had been detained and he, a Major, said he had been well treated. The above-mentioned prisoners were captured at the Canadian H.Q. and at my first fox-hole and no other prisoners were taken.

"Prior to the opening of the campaign, orders were issued to me and repeated by me to my officers that all prisoners were to be handed over to the Intelligence Branch at H.Q. and I was to be informed of prisoners taken. I cautioned my officers, in respect to prisoners, that they must respect International Law. "When the prisoners were marched off they were taken to their proper cells where they were held up to the time they were handed over to the Intelligence Branch at H.Q. and I was to be informed of prisoners taken. I cautioned my officers, in respect to prisoners, that they must respect International Law. "When the prisoners were marched off they were taken to their proper cells where they were held up to the time they were handed over to the Intelligence Branch at H.Q. and I was to be informed of prisoners taken. I cautioned my officers, in respect to prisoners, that they must respect International Law."



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HONG KONG TO MANILA ... SUNDAY, 16th March

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INCOME TAX
AND THE BUDGET

The Financial Secretary's speech yesterday, introducing the Budget for 1947-48, provides, as strong an argument as any of those already advanced, for resisting the attempt to steam-roller Income Tax through Legislative Council. Twelve months ago, we challenged as "unreasonably pessimistic" the Financial Secretary's gloomy predictions of the financial outcome for 1946-47. In the result, the profoundest disturbing estimate of a deficit of \$110,000,000 amounts to no more than \$52,000,000, and when the final figure is produced, may very well be nearer \$40,000,000 than \$50,000,000. Mr. Follows presents an apparently legitimate discrepancy. Conditions prevailing offered no standards comparable with those existing in 1947, which would permit of reasonable accurate estimates of 1946 revenue returns. The potential was calculated upon the safe side, and we can, therefore, congratulate ourselves upon the so much happier final result. This would contain anything genuinely new. In point of fact, the difference between expectation and realization is appreciably wider than is customarily to be expected, but that, in itself, does not invalidate the contention that the Financial Secretary is but following in a path of tradition, well worn, when he submits Estimates on consciously conservative lines, confident that if in the event he is proved wrong, his mistake will be on the right side of the ledger. In general, it is a method of procedure not easily to be condemned. When, however, there develops a threat like the present, of forcing a species of Income Tax upon the community against the solid opposition of the thinking section of that community, it is right and proper that it should be subjected to a closer scrutiny. The estimated ordinary expenditure for the coming financial year is \$109,488,433 and the anticipated revenue, inclusive of an assumed yield of \$16,000,000 from Income Tax, is \$100,839,750. In considering these figures, which again are worthy of comparison with those prophesied by our experts twelve months ago, it has to be remembered that substantial amounts have been provided to meet contingencies which may never arise, and that due allowance needs to be made for the habit of conservatism in the official approach to estimates of revenue. When, hearing these two factors in mind, Government says frankly that the probable margin between revenue and expenditure, without Income Tax, would be less than \$16,000,000 assuming all the charges provided for in the Budget have, actually to be met, and the usually well-founded confidence that Revenue yields will turn out to be higher than estimated is falsified, Government's case for insisting upon the necessity for Income Tax is astoundingly weak. The amount involved, relatively, is so small that there must inevitably come an intensification of the demand that Government explore the ground more thoroughly, and seek out alternative and more equitable sources of revenue before embarking, inopportunistly, upon direct taxation. Admission that new taxes must be accepted as part of the price Hong Kong must pay for being in the path of Japan when she closes the path of aggression has always been based upon the premise that an enormous gap must exist between Revenue and Expenditure. Even the bitterest opponents of direct taxation, took it for granted that, in reviving the Income Tax threat, Government must be looking for between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 of new revenue. A possible deficit of \$16,000,000 (which on past experience will almost certainly be less) can surely be met without the introduction of a measure so completely devoid of the essential elements of equity and reasonableness.

China is facing her most serious crisis today. This is true when speaking both of the nation as a whole, and of the ruling party, the Kuomintang. We should not shut our eyes to this crisis or refuse to undertake treatment for it. We should calmly and objectively diagnose the disease and find means to cure the patient, based on factual data. Politically this crisis expresses itself by the fact that peace and unification have not realized after the convention of the National Assembly and promulgation of the constitutional law. A more terrible split was created precipitating large scale civil war. Bribery and corruption are still more rampant, while administrative efficiency continues to deteriorate. At present the Government is harping on reorganization. But it can only attract the Chinese Youth Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and the so-called enlightened men of the community who attended the National Assembly to join the Government. The Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Democratic League and other democratic people are still barred from joining. This so-called reorganized government is just the old dose in changed colour. It can give no help towards the attainment of peace and unification and still less is it able to solve practical problems.

An unbridled economic crisis broke out as a result of the gravest of the political crisis and the prolongation and extension of the civil war. We are witnessing the bankruptcy of Chinese rural economy, national industry driven to the edge of bankruptcy, malignant inflation completely out of control, and exorbitant taxes increasing daily with the people unable to bear the burden. If this situation continues to drain the pond to catch the fish, then the entire community must head for the path leading to total collapse. Since China herself cannot solve her own problems while civil war rages throughout the country, world peace is bound to be affected and China will disgrace herself in the eyes of her foreign friends. Furthermore, the international position of China is much lowered because China has no independent foreign policy. She secures the help of American reactionaries in waging civil war, and makes use of their anti-Soviet-phobia.

Who Is Responsible? It is recalled that at the time of the anti-Japanese war, China was much respected abroad because there was national unity and because all forces in China were united against her alien enemy. Thus China became one of the five

world powers. On the conclusion of the war however, civil strife broke out in China throwing the country into great confusion. The international position of China's prestige thereby dropped tremendously and the danger of foreign intervention was ever present. It is painful to ask, who is responsible for all this? I am a member of the Kuomintang. Our party has ruled the country for twenty years and should bear considerable responsibility for bringing the country to this present situation. According to the dictates of reason, the KMT should undergo a self-examination, apologize to the whole nation, appoint capable and honest men to Government posts and give place to those more able to govern. The Kuomintang was originally a revolutionary political party. The Three People's Principles left us by Dr. Sun Yat-sen are the doctrine of national salvation based on democratic principles. This was completely forgotten or abandoned by the Kuomintang ever since it took the reins of Government in 1928. Since then, it has gradually become divorced from the people and is now under the control of dictatorial and tyrannical forces. It has thus lost completely its revolutionary party spirit. Instead of serving the people it has become a party enslaving the people. There is not a grain of democracy inside the party.

Because the Kuomintang was under the control of dictatorial forces, disobeying Dr. Sun's teachings, abandoning the Three People's Principles, oppressing the people of the entire nation as well as democratic parties and groups, adopting a policy of harsh exploitation towards the broad masses of the people and thereby causing nationwide discontent, so the Political Consultative Council was convened in January of last year under its auspices and five resolutions were passed.

However, these resolutions were torn up by its own hands shortly afterwards. Thus, peace, unification and democratic national reconstruction which should have been realized, have not been realized, and the civil war tragedy which ought to have been avoided, is being played out act by act.

Such an unfortunate situation was brought about by the Chinese reactionaries who violated Dr. Sun's teachings, and by American reactionaries who acted contrary to Roosevelt's policy in their making fourth option, a redouble, because the bid was so low and he also knew the convention in use by his opponents if East bid over that redouble. Their method would have made a bid of 2-Clubs indicate strength, not a weakness takeout. So East had to pass. West then could not think of any other course, so he passed too.

In play West, after laying down the spade A and then his heart 9, managed to take only four tricks. Every time South was in the dummy he led a spade and discarded a club, except once, when the J was covered by the Q, on which occasion he ruffed low. As a consequence, West got tricks only with his spade A and three of his trumps.

You figure out the score this produced—a lot more than anything possible from any action by North except his redouble.

Tomorrow's Problem
S. 9 5 3
H. 10 8
D. Q J 10 7 4
C. 9 4 3

PRIEST SENT INTO EXILE
Joliet, Ill., Mar. 12.—A Greek priest, Rev. Joseph Feski, was exiled indefinitely to the Transilvanian monastery near Louville, Kentucky, by Bishop Daniel Ivancho of Pittsburgh for allegedly obtaining \$1,400 under false pretences from a member of his congregation here.

The court consulted the Bishop and then freed Feski after the Bishop decreed that the priest must spend an indefinite period of repentance in the monastery. United Press.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

MORE THAN DEALT
YOU

There are two principal ways you can pick-up a lot more points than were dealt to you. One is by doubling for business some risky bid-stuck in by an opponent, who happens to find a weak partner or a misfit. The other is by redoubling when an opponent has doubled your own side in a contract it can make, especially if the contract is so low that you have a chance for an overtrick or so. In such cases, you can sometimes score more than a game is worth, though there was not a normal game in the cards.

S. K J 10 8 6 2
H. K J 10 8 5
D. A-K
C. 5

S. A
H. 9 4 2
D. Q J 10
C. 8 5 3

S. None
H. A Q 6 3
D. 9 7 6 4 2
C. A Q 3 2

(Dealer: North, Neither side vulnerable.)
North East South West
1 S / Pass 2 D / Dbl
Rdbl

North had several options after West's double, which was meant for a takeout. In clubs or hearts. The spade suit could have been bid, or North could have passed to await developments. But he thought of the

fourth option, a redouble, because the bid was so low and he also knew the convention in use by his opponents if East bid over that redouble. Their method would have made a bid of 2-Clubs indicate strength, not a weakness takeout. So East had to pass. West then could not think of any other course, so he passed too.

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There are two principal ways you can pick-up a lot more points than were dealt to you. One is by doubling for business some risky bid-stuck in by an opponent, who happens to find a weak partner or a misfit. The other is by redoubling when an opponent has doubled your own side in a contract it can make, especially if the contract is so low that you have a chance for an overtrick or so. In such cases, you can sometimes score more than a game is worth, though there was not a normal game in the cards.

S. K J 10 8 6 2
H. K J 10 8 5
D. A-K
C. 5

S. A
H. 9 4 2
D. Q J 10
C. 8 5 3

S. None
H. A Q 6 3
D. 9 7 6 4 2
C. A Q 3 2

(Dealer: North, Neither side vulnerable.)
North East South West
1 S / Pass 2 D / Dbl
Rdbl

North had several options after West's double, which was meant for a takeout. In clubs or hearts. The spade suit could have been bid, or North could have passed to await developments. But he thought of the

fourth option, a redouble, because the bid was so low and he also knew the convention in use by his opponents if East bid over that redouble. Their method would have made a bid of 2-Clubs indicate strength, not a weakness takeout. So East had to pass. West then could not think of any other course, so he passed too.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

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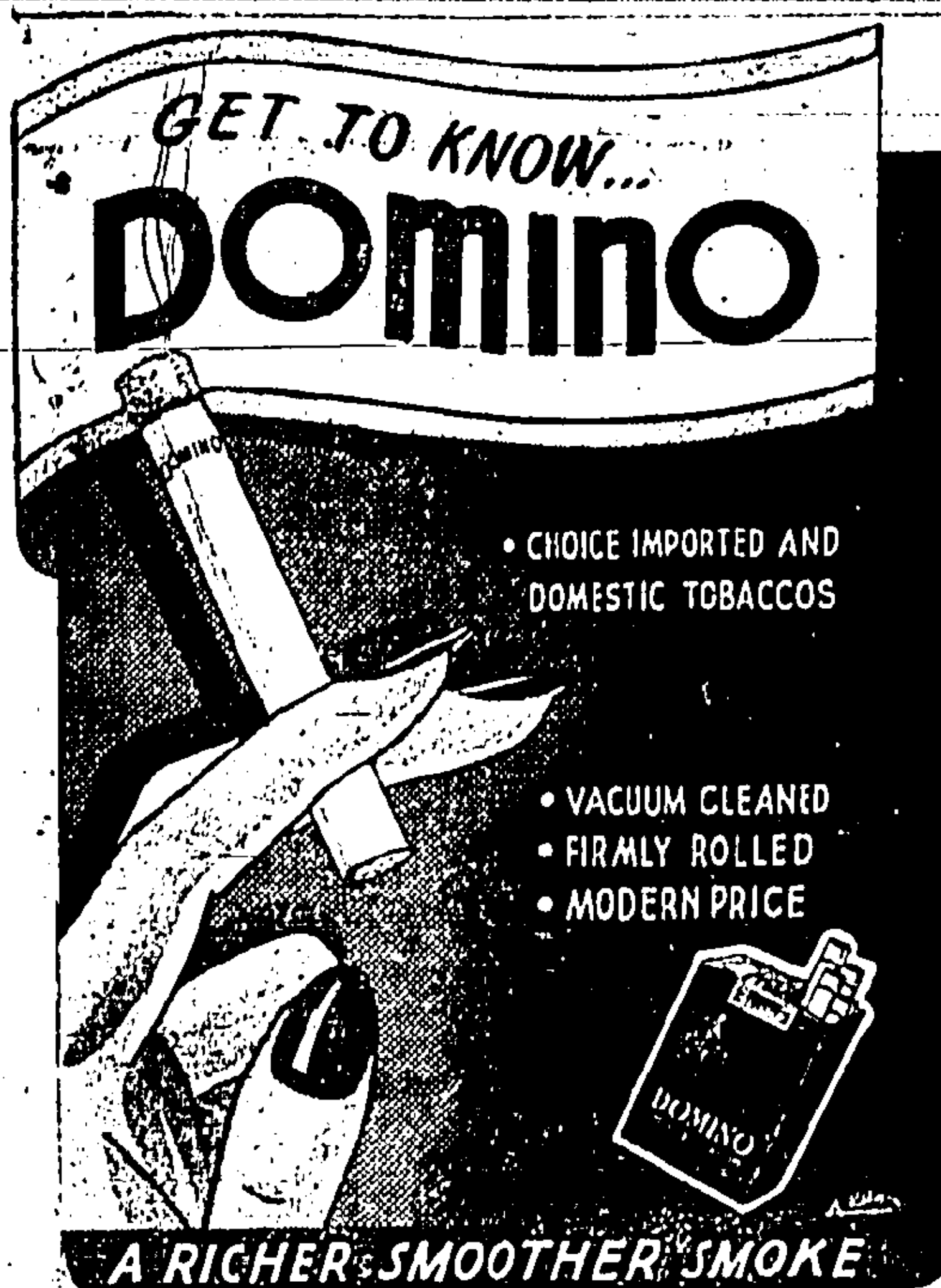
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GOVT. WINS CONFIDENCE VOTE Mr. Churchill On Top Of His Form No Coalition, Says Mr. Greenwood

London, Mar. 12.

The Labour Government tonight weathered by an overwhelming margin its most severe Parliamentary attack, defeating Mr. Winston Churchill's motion of no confidence by 374 votes to 198.

At the end of three days' debating, the House adopted the Government's White Paper plans for dealing with Britain's direct economic crisis since the industrial revolution. The vote was taken immediately after Mr. Churchill's manoeuvre had been defeated 371-204.

There was a minor upset in the results of the division in that Mr. Clement Davies and 12 Liberal members of the House did not vote on Mr. Churchill's no confidence motion, which was an amendment to the Government motion. The Liberals had been expected to side solidly with the Tories as they did on the second division, voting with Mr. Churchill's forces against the Government plans.

The Liberals explained privately that they abstained from voting on the Churchill censure motion because the Conservative Government, if in power, would not adopt the measures which the Liberals believed necessary to save the country.

It was the second time in the 20-month life of Prime Minister Attlee's Government that Labour has had more than 200 votes cast against it. That opposition figure was reached also late last year on the vote for the transport nationalization bill. Labour holds 394 seats in the House and the Conservatives 197.

Acrimonious Debate

The double division came at the end of a day of acrimonious debate, highlighted by Mr. W. Churchill's castigation of the Government with his best invective, at the top of his wartime oratorical form.

Mr. Churchill said that aid stocks, contrary to statements by Sir Stafford Cripps, were higher in the winter of 1944 than they were in 1939, but charged that in April 1946 they were down to less than 7,000,000 tons when a "little ordinary foresight and a little planning" were necessary.

He said Britain had 460,000 more civil servants than before the war, at a cost of £50,000,000 a year.

"Wormwood Scrubbs"

"The Socialist ideal is to reduce us to one vast Wormwood Scrubbs," he said. "Of course it is true that at Wormwood Scrubbs there is one official to

every four prisoners, whereas we have only one official to look after every eight wage earners or producers."

Time and again Mr. Churchill rose to the height of his oratory. He was merciless in his personal attacks against Cabinet Ministers seated opposite him, singling out Mr. Attlee, Mr. Alexander, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Dalton—each of whom at times was visibly embarrassed.

"Class Warfare"

"In their class warfare," he cried, "Government have no right to appeal to the spirit of Dunkirk."

He continued: "The first object of Government's planning should be to liberate and encourage the national native energies and genius of our race."

The second stage is to guide and aid all the forces of these native energies to generate into the right channel."

Mr. Churchill then reached the point of his speech.

"We regard Government's continuance in office as a growing national disaster!"

He went on: "Either the country must go down in a measureless crash or the Government must drop its Socialist legislation by freeing industry and enterprise from the trammels in which they have been entangled and the sense of national unity restored at the earliest stage. That is the choice upon which our fate depends."

The Conservative benches cheered loudly when Mr. Churchill said: "We do not aspire to coalition. We do not grudge the Ministers their offices and certainly not their cars. Nonetheless, we must earnestly hope the Prime Minister and his principal colleagues will take the right turning at this grave moment in British history."

Two Convictions

"I have two convictions in my heart:—One is that somehow or other we shall survive, although for a time on a lower level than hitherto. The second is that things are going to get worse before they get better."

Cheers continued for several minutes after Mr. Churchill sat down. The war leader spoke for about an hour and 20 minutes to one of the most crowded Houses in several weeks. At first there were supporting and Opposition jeers

and cheers, but for the most part—Mr. Churchill was heard in pin-drop silence. As he castigated the Cabinet Ministers present, he glared at them and shook his finger like a scolding housewife. —United Press.

Brilliant, But Not Convincing

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Lord Privy Seal, described Mr. Churchill's speech as a very brilliant Parliamentary performance but most unconvincing. The amendment was intended by Mr. Churchill as a vote of censure on the Government.

The leader of the Opposition was trying to rally his supporters in their common hatred of the Labour Party, he continued. At the end of his speech, Mr. Churchill had stated that he did not want a coalition. "So far as we are concerned he is not going to get one."

The Conservatives in the last eighteen or nineteen months, he said, would not have successfully grappled with this breakdown of the old system. They would not have tried to build a new system in harmony with modern needs.

"No"

Would the miners, railway workers and other transport workers have responded with such superhuman efforts to an appeal by Mr. Churchill in peacetime, Mr. Greenwood asked. The answer was "No."

Mr. Churchill's history was not such that the common people of Britain would have trusted him in peacetime, he said.

Referring to Mr. Churchill's charge of class warfare, Mr. Greenwood said that the Conservatives had started it.

"They mean as far as they can to prevent our programme being put on the Statute Book. I assure them they are not going to do it. The Labour Party stands solid. We shall play the Parliamentary game fair. We shall not be deflected from our purpose," Mr. Greenwood said.—Reuter.

Cyprus To Stay As It Is

London, Mar. 12.

The Secretary for Colonies, Mr. Creech-Jones, was cheered when he told the House of Commons today that no change in the status of Cyprus was contemplated by the British Government.

He had reminded the delegation from Cyprus of this decision. In the interview he had accorded to the delegation which presented a memorandum on the subject of a union of Cyprus with Greece, he alluded further to the economic and social development programme involving substantial assistance from United Kingdom funds and plans for the introduction of a more liberal constitution.

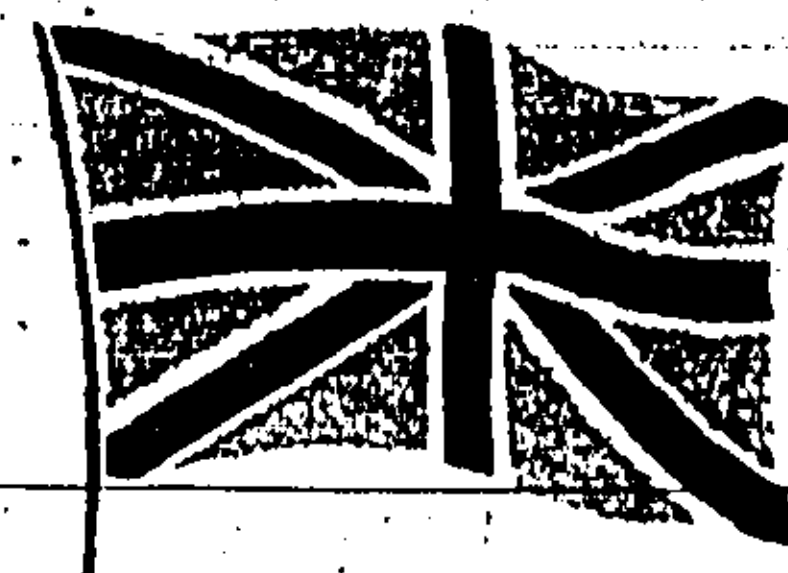
"I expressed the hope of the British Government that the people of Cyprus would play their part in these beneficial developments," he said.—Reuter.

Aquitania For Aussie Immigrants

London, Mar. 13.

The Australian High Commissioner's office said today that an official announcement will be made in Canberra "in a few days" on negotiations to charter the 44,766-ton liner "Aquitania" to carry British immigrants to the Dominion.

Upwards of 200,000 Britons have registered for new homes in Australia. In a special plan to go into operation on March 31, the spokesman said: "A vanguard of about 400 building workers already has made the journey.—Associated Press.



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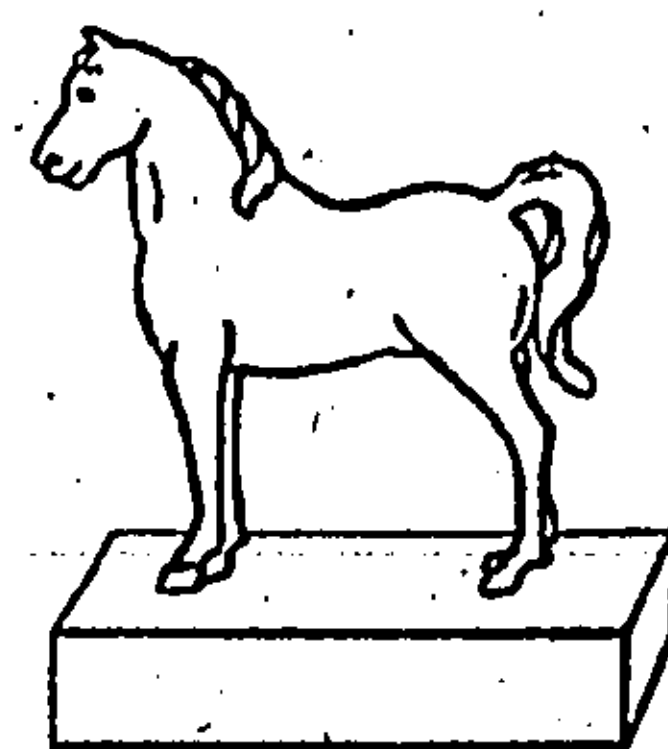
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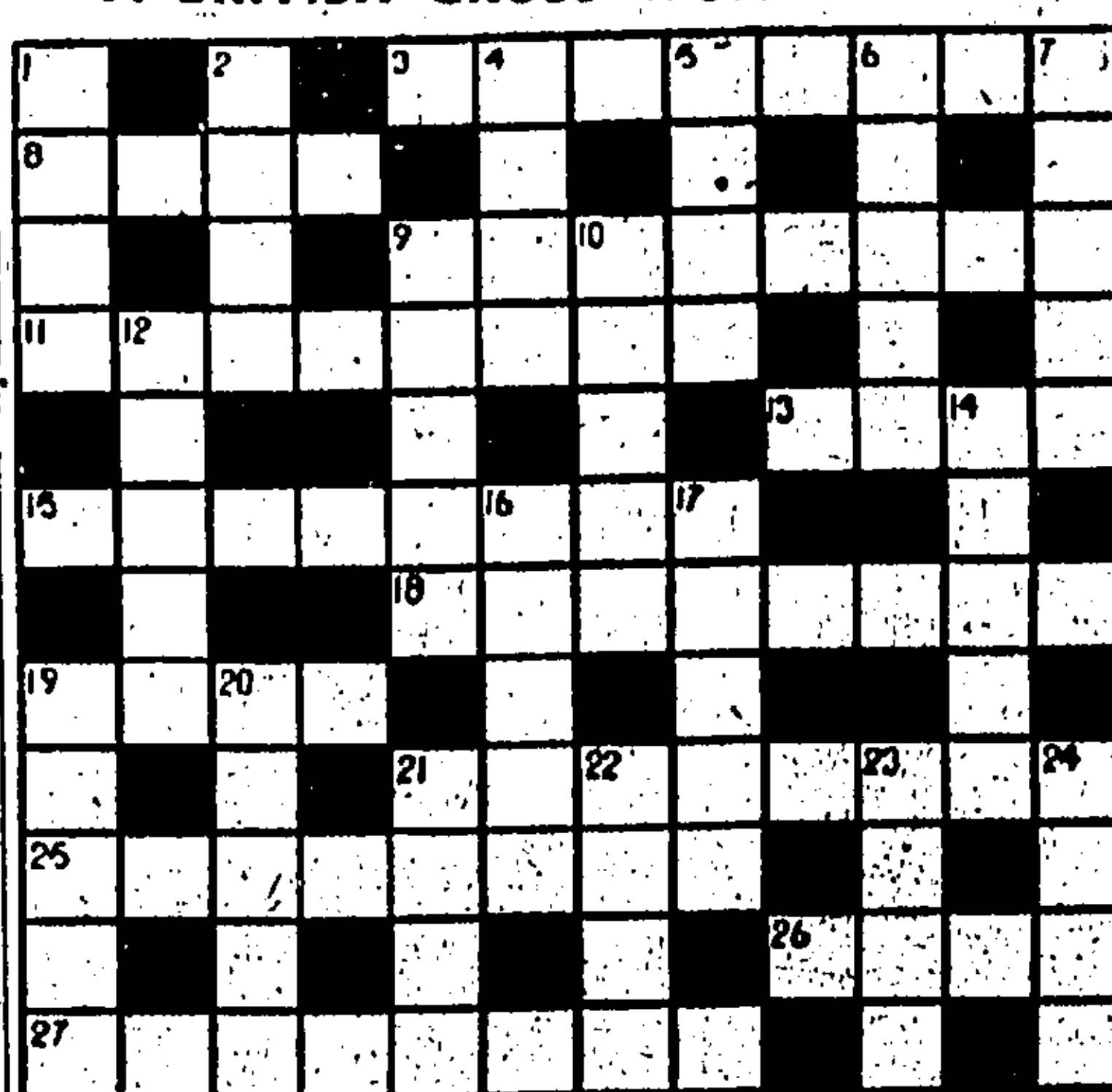
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A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

3. Cramming "from liquor.
8. Rancous. 19. Duplicate.
9. Complete. 21. Portrayed.
41. Assess. 23. Lipstick.
13. Incline. for example.
15. Not fit to 26. Meditate.
eat. 27. Walked
10. Abstaining feebly.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS:—1. Alloy; 4. Brawl;
7. Particle; 8. Elite; 9. Larder;
11. Erected; 13. Repulse; 15. Sunday;
17. Larks; 19. Simulate; 20.
Heron; 21. Singed.

Clues Down

1. Merriment. 12. Muscle.
2. Short and 14. Conscious of
sharp. 16. Headdress.
4. Musical in- 17. Moral
argument. 19. Implied.
5. Mass of float-20. Insertion.
ing ice. 21. Valley.
6. Accustom. 22. Tube.
7. Harvest. 23. Tight.
8. Course. 24. Profound.
10. Not fresh.

DOWN:—1. Appeal; 2. Acted; 3.
Secure; 4. Breeze; 5. Admitted;
6. Legend; 10. Reporter; 12. Re-
sumes; 13. Rallies; 14. Lesson; 16.
Nylon; 17. Maid.

